HON'BLE MEMBERS.—Yes.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The first cut motion stands in the name of Sri S. Srinivasa Iyengar. The second cut motion is too general and is inadmissible as a cut motion, because general remarks can be offered on the main Demand itself, if time permits at the end. The first cut motion may be moved and Sri T. N. Mudalagiri Gowda will also speak on this cut motion, because he has also tabled a cut motion dealing with the same subject.

Improvement of revenue from Manganese Industry.

*Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR (T. Narasipur).—Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Demand under the head '36. Scientific Departments' for Rs. 9,27,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (in order to impress on the Government the necessity of devoting greater attention towards the improvement of Revenue from Manganese Industry)."

Sir, Mysore State is rich in minerals and especially manganese, a precious metal, is being exported in large quantities from Mysore State for the last three or four years. In answer to an interpellation, the Hon'ble Minister replied the other day that the export has increased by 75 per cent. From the figures of last year, I believe in 1952-53 the export was in the order of 25,000 tons and in 1953-54, it is about 90,000 tons. Sir, manganese can easily be excavated from the surface itself. If you just excavate about five or six feet, you can obtain good manganese ore. Large quantities of this ore are being exported and Mysore State can as well make use of it in larger proportion than they are making use at present of this manganese ore. In Mysore, we have the Bhadravathi Steel Industry and this metal is very useful in making the best variety steel. Government can improve their steel produced at Bhadravathi and get better revenue from this source. Sir, as it is today, Government can get revenue from manganese in two or three ways. One is licence fee and the other is the rent of the land-lease rent. These are the two sources by which the Government is getting revenue. Every ton of manganese ore is sold most probably at about Rs. 150 or 160, most of which is excavated and the man who excavates it at the spot gets very little for every ton because he gets only the labour charges ; and the Government gets very little benefit because their revenue is limited to the rent for the lease of land and the prospecting fee and the licence fee. So the bulk of the profit goes to the exporters who normally reside either in Bombay or in some other important industrial city. When Sandoor was merged in Bellary, the Ruler said that his main revenue was from the manganese mines. I believe, Sir, Government can as well improve their resources by nationalisation or by undertaking to do this export trade on Government basis to a large extent.

Further, Sir, I wish to submit that not all the ore that is exported is manganese because a certain percentage of it will be nothing but stone. It is only when that stone is removed that you get pure manganese so much so by transporting this material along with the stone the cost increases and the profit to that extent becomes less. This needless cost of transporting the stone may be avoided if we can determine the percentage of stone at the spot itself. I submit, Sir, there is a small machine by which we can separate and shoot off stone from manganese at the spot. If the Government can really invest a small amount for installing a certain machine they can have the stone separated from the ore and allow only manganese to be removed and retain the stone and this will reduce the cost of transport and increase the revenue yield to Government.

Sir, Mysore is fast becoming industrialised and it is but right that we should have the manganese industry centered in Government hands. If only that is done, all this deficit that we see today in our Budget could be wiped out. This could be easily done. At present the revenue that the Government gets from these mines is

(Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.)

very small whereas the large bulk of it is shared by the mining companies. Most of the mining companies that are operating in Mysore State—99 per cent—come from outside. We have here technical men, we have a department and at the same time we have also the zeal and we have the desire to do it, and I do not know what prevents Government from undertaking it and working it as a State concern and increase the revenues of the State. I therefore request, Sir, that the mining industry, especially of this manganese ore, be taken over by the Government and run on commercial lines so that the revenue of the State can very well be improved.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved:

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

ಶ್ರೀ ಟಿ. ಎನ್. ಮೂಡಲಗಿರಿಗೌಡ (ಕಾಣಿಗಲು).—ಸ್ಯಾಮಿ, ಈಗತಾನೆ ಶ್ರೀ ಶ್ರೀನಿವಾಸಅಯ್ಯಂಗಾರ್ಯರು ಈ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಓರ್ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುತ್ತಾ ಇಲ್ಲ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ತಿಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ತುಮಕೂರು ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಓರು ನಾಲ್ಕೈದು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೂಡ ತೆಗೆಯಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಹೊರಗಡೆಗೆ ಸಾಗಿಸಲ್ಪಡುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಓರನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ತೆಗೆಯುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಖರ್ಚು ಮತ್ತು ಏಜೆಂಟುಗಳು ಇದನ್ನು ಸಾಗಿಸತಕ್ಕ ರೀತಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಯಾವ ರೂಪದಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟ ಮತ್ತು ತೊಂದರೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆ ಓರು ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಸ್ಟೇಷನ್ನಿಗಾಗಲೀ ಅಥವಾ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ರಸ್ತೆಗೆ ಹಣವನ್ನು ನಾವೇ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಕಂಪೆನಿಯವರು ಯಾರೇ ಆಗಲೀ 3 ಕಾಸೂ ಕೂಡ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಲಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಹಾಕತಕ್ಕ ಲೋಡನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ಆ ರಸ್ತೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ಕೆಟ್ಟು ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆ, ಎಷ್ಟು ತೊಂದರೆ ಇದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ನೀವೇ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬಹುದು. ಇಷ್ಟೇ ಅಲ್ಲದೇ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸನ್ನು ರೈಲ್ವೆ ವ್ಯಾಗನ್ನಿಗೆ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅಥವಾ ಲಾರಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಭರ್ತಿ ಮಾಡುವಾಗ ಅದನ್ನು ತೂಕಮಾಡುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಅದರಿಂದ ಎಷ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಹೋಗುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂಬುದು ಗೊತ್ತಾಗುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ದಿವಸ ಅದರ ಮೇಲೆ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿಯನ್ನು ಕ್ಯಾಲಿಟಿಗನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಒಂದು ರೂಪಾಯಿನಿಂದ ಏಳು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಹಾಕುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೆ. ನಮಗೆ ಸರಾಸರಿ ಟ್ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ ಐದು ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಷ್ಟು ಮಾತ್ರ ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಈ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರವನ್ನು ಯಾರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾರೋ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಕಲ್ಲನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ರೋಡ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ ಎನ್ನುವಷ್ಟು ಲಾಭ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆಯೆಂದು ಕೂಲಿಯವರು ಹೇಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಲ್ಪ ಉತ್ಪ್ರೇಕ್ಷೆಯಿರಬಹುದಾದರೂ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಮಿತಿಮೀರಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ ಇಂಥ ಒಂದು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಗಣಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿರುವಾಗ, ಅದರಿಂದ ಇಷ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿರುವಾಗ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಈ ದಿವಸ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಬಹಳ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಪಾದಂಥ ಒಂದು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ, ನಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು; ಇದು ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಏನು ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಯೋಚನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಇದು ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಸೇರಿರುವ ವಿಷಯವೆಂಬುದು ನಿಜ. ಇದನ್ನು ಬದಲಾಯಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಬೇಕು. ಇಂತಹ ನಂದರ್ಭವಿರುವುದು ನನಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತು. ಆದರೂ ಅವರ ಅನುಮತಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಬರಬೇಕೋ ಅಷ್ಟು ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಧರ್ಮ. ಇದಲ್ಲದೇ ನಾವು ನೋಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಬೇಕೆಂದು 15 ದಿವಸಗಳಿಂದ ಚರ್ಚಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದೇವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಇದೊಂದು ಮಾರ್ಗ. ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ತೊಡಗಿರುವವರು ಮೈಸೂರಿನವರಲ್ಲ. ಹೊರಗಡೆಯವರು ಬಂದು ಕೋಟ್ಯಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಗಳಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ವರ್ತಮಾನವಿದೆ. ಹೀಗೆ ಹೊರಗಡೆಯವರು ನುಲಭವಾದ ಈ ಒಂದು ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೈಗೊಂಡು ಇಷ್ಟು ಹಣ ಅವರು ಗಳಿಸುವಾಗ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ನಮಗೆ ಬರಬೇಕಾದ ಹಣ, ರಾಯಲ್ಟಿ ರೂಪದ ತೆರಿಗೆಯಾದರೂ ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಬರುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳದಿದ್ದರೆ ವಿಪರೀತ ನಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದ್ದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಈ ವಿಷಯಕ್ಕೆ ಗಮನ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಹೆಚ್ಚಾಗಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ನಮಗೆ ಬರುವ ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಎಂದು ತಿಳಿಸಿ ಈ ದಿವ್ಯಾಂಡನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

*SRI A. BHEEMAPPA NAIK (Molakalmuru).—Sir, I wish to support the cut motion brought by my Hon'ble friend Sri Srinivasa Iyengar. He has really touched on an important subject which would certainly give very huge revenues to the State. He has mentioned how these leases are held by several persons, some of them being Mysereans and some being outsiders. I wish to state that 50 to 60 leases are held by one man. He pays dead rent to the 58 and works only two mines and pays the royalty to us. This is what is called "the dog in the manger" policy. He neither works the other mines nor allows others to work them. The Department also must be very careful in granting these kinds of leases. They must put a condition before leasing out that if the work is not turned out, the lease will be terminated. Otherwise, it will work a great hardship and what we are legally entitled to get will be denied to us and

we will lose that income. Sri Srinivasa Iyengar has also touched on an important point, that is, the industry produced nearly 90,000 tons during 1953-54. There is every likelihood of this quantity being doubled. Government of Mysore are also working through their Department, and it contains very heavy percentage of manganese. This is an industry which does not cost much as in the case of gold mining industry. Gold Mining Industry requires crores and crores. As Sri Srinivasa Iyengar rightly pointed out, this is on the surface of the earth and very easily extractable. Therefore, this industry not only gives huge revenues to Government but it also gives employment to thousands of persons who are in those areas. Even to solve the unemployment problem this will be a good industry if Government takes it over. There is another important aspect of the matter which has to be seriously considered and that is, persons who have these leases very often deceive the foreign customers in sending stuff which does not contain the amount of percentage as was agreed upon between them. By this, people are losing confidence in the purchase of ore from Mysore. Therefore, even from that point of view it is better that the Government of Mysore takes it over and works for itself. Sir, I am pretty sure that there are competent persons who can give their best advice and guidance. There have been attempts, as a matter of fact, since long to improve this industry, but unfortunately impetus has not been given by Government to the sons of Mysore. That has been the unfortunate position. Even now, as Sri Srinivasa Iyengar suggested, if only we put up a concentration plant and a ferro-manganese plant, certainly we will become one of the largest exporters of ferro-manganese. Of course, it may require some capital. There are several people with enterprising spirit to come forward and help to build up this industry. This will be an asset to us along with Bhadravathi Iron Works. We can start it either at Sandur or at any other place. I learn that Madhya Pradesh Government have put up a concentration plant but our ore is superior to what is procured there and also we can get larger quantity. When the Madhya Pradesh Government can do it, I am quite sure that our Government would be certainly in a better position to do it in view of our having Bhadravathi Iron Works. Therefore, Sir, it is just the time for the Government to think of trying to have their own mines enlarged and work taken up. As I have already said, the capital required for this will not be much. At the same time they must investigate the possibility of putting up a concentration plant and also a ferro-manganese steel manufacturing plant. These would certainly bring very huge revenues to the State.

I was really very happy when the Hon'ble Minister the other day said that he was going to appoint a Committee to investigate into the possibilities of expansion of this industry. Therefore, Sir, I support this cut motion and I hope the Government will take immediate steps to implement the proposal made by Sri Srinivasa Iyengar.

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ (ತುರುವೇಕೆರೆ).—ಸ್ವಾಮಿ, ಮೈನಿಂಗ್ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬುದು ಬಹಳ ಸಂತೋಷಕರವಾದ ವಿಷಯ. ಈ ಬಾಬು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಪ್ರಗತಿದಾಯಕವಾದುದು. ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಹೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ರಫ್ತಾಗುವ ಪದಾರ್ಥ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷಗಳಕಾಲ ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಬಹುದು. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಕಚ್ಚಾಪದಾರ್ಥವಾಗಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆ ಅಥವಾ ಅರ್ಧವಾದರೂ ಶುದ್ಧಿಮಾಡಿ ಕಳುಹಿಸಬೇಕೆ ಎಂಬುದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ. ನುಮಾರು ಶೇಕಡ 40 ಭಾಗ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಎಂದು ಲೆಕ್ಕ ಹಾಕಿದರೂ ಇನ್ನು ಶೇಕಡ 60 ಭಾಗ ನಾವು ವ್ಯಥಾ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಬೇಕು ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಲೇಬರ್ ಮುಂತಾದ್ದನ್ನು ದಂಡವಾಗಿ ನಾವ ತೆರಬೇಕಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೊರದೇಶದವರಿಗಿರುವ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲ ನಮಗೆ ಗೊತ್ತಿಲ್ಲ. ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್‌ನ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಒಂದೇ ನಮನಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ಹೊರದೇಶದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ನಾನು ಕಂಡ ಹಾಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ಸಾರಿ ಈ ಓರ್ ತೆಗೆಯಲು ಪುರುಮಾಡಿದಾಗ ಲಾಭ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಖುದ್ದು ಬಂದರೆ ನಷ್ಟ. ಸಾಮಾನ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನರಿಗೆ ಉದ್ಯೋಗ ಸಿಕ್ಕಿದೆ. ನುಮಾರು ನಾಲ್ಕು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದ ಈ ರೀತಿ ಅವಕಾಶ ದೊರೆತಿದೆ. ಅಮೇರಿಕಾದವರು ಇದನ್ನು ಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಏಕೆಂದರೆ ರಷ್ಯಾದಿಂದ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಮೆರಿಕಾದವರು ನಮ್ಮಿಂದ ಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದನ್ನು ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಿ

(ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಹುಚ್ಚೇಗೌಡ)

ದರೆ ಕಷ್ಟವಾಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಈ ಕೆಲಸದಿಂದ ಸುಮಾರು 6,000 ಜನರಿಗೆ ಕೂಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಒಟ್ಟು ಸುಮಾರು 10,000 ಜನರು ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಗಣಿಯ ಕೆಲಸವಿಲ್ಲದಿದ್ದರೆ ಹೊಟ್ಟೆಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಸಾಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದರು. ಈಗ ಅವರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಇದರಿಂದ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದನ್ನು ಹೊರದೇಶದವರು ಇಷ್ಟಬಂದಾಗ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದು ಬೇಡದಾಗ ಬಿಡುವುದು ಇಂಥ ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಇರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲೇ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸನ್ನು ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದಂತೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸುವುದು ಒಳ್ಳೆಯದು. ಈಗ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಅವಶ್ಯಕತೆ ಬಹಳವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮುಂದೆಯೂ ಕೂಡ ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಗಿರಾಕಿಯಿದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 80 ರಿಂದ 100 ಕೋಟಿ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರೆಗೆ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ನಡೆಸುತ್ತಿರುವ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳಿವೆ. ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಾದರೋ ಭದ್ರಾವತಿ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯೊಂದು ಮಾತ್ರ ಇದೆ. ಇತರ ದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾಡಿರುವಂತೆ ಭಾರಿ ಬಂಡವಾಳ ಹಾಕಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಕಬ್ಬಿಣದ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಯನ್ನೂ ಸಹ ಉತ್ತಮಪಡಿಸಬೇಕಾದದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯಾವಶ್ಯಕ. ಆಲ್ಲಿಯವರೆಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿನ ಆದಾಯ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

1-30 P.M.

ಇದಕ್ಕನುಸಾರವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅದುರನ್ನು ತೆಗೆಯಿಸಿ, ಫೆರೋ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಬಳಕೆಗೇ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದ ಬಹಳಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯ ಒದಗಿ, ಪರದೇಶದ ಅವಲಂಬನೆ ತಪ್ಪುತ್ತದೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ನಂಸ್ಥಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಗಳು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಹೊಂದಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಅವುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮಾಲುಗಳು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ನುಲಭ ದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕು. ಹಾಗಾಗಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಾದಮಟ್ಟಿಗೂ ಈ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಮಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ ತಯಾರು ಮಾಡಲು ಸತತ ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೋದ್ಯಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾಗಿ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕಚ್ಚಾ ಪದಾರ್ಥಗಳ ಪೈಕಿ ಈ ಫೆರೋ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ಒಂದು. ಇದು ಯಥೇಚ್ಛವಾಗಿ ದೊರಕುವ ಗಣಿಗಳು ನಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿವೆ. ಈ ಗಣಿಗಳಿಂದ ಇವುಗಳನ್ನು ಉತ್ಪನ್ನ ಮಾಡುವುದನ್ನು ಪರದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿಕೊಡದೆ ಅವುಗಳ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದವರೇ ಕೈಗೊಳ್ಳಲು ನರ್ವಪ್ರಯತ್ನ ಮಾಡಬೇಕು. ಪರದೇಶದವರಿಗೆ ವಹಿಸಿದರೆ ಅವರು ಇದರಿಂದ ಯಥೇಚ್ಛ ಲಾಭ ಪಡೆಯುವ ಒಂದೇ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ಈ ಪದಾರ್ಥದ ಬೆಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಏರು ಪೇರು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಆರ್ಥಿಕ ಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಕುಸಿದು ಬೀಳುತ್ತದೆ. ಆದಕಾರಣ ಈ ಫೆರೋ ಮ್ಯಾಂಗನೀಸ್ ತಯಾರಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ಹೊರದೇಶದಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ತರಿಸುವುದನ್ನು ಪೂರ್ಣವಾಗಿ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಲ್ಲಿ ವಿನಂತಿಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇನೆ.

Mr. SPEAKER.—We have only five minutes more for reply.

Sri P. R. RAMAIYA (Basavangudi).—Sir, I have to make only one suggestion.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Now we have only 4½ minutes. Don't you like to have a reply from the Government?

***Sri P. R. RAMAIYA.**—One sentence, Sir. While on this Department, I wish to suggest to the Government that an endeavour be made to co-ordinate the researches done by various departments so that they may have an idea, a concerted idea, of what has been done and in what department and what benefits have been derived from it. At present research is being done under various heads and in various departments and the public have not been able to know if any progress has been made with regard to these. Therefore it is time that the Government make an endeavour to co-ordinate the efforts of all researches and publish the same so that we may exactly know what progress has been made under various heads.

Sri H. SIDDAVEERAPPA (Minister for Home and Industries).—Sir, I have listened with rapt attention to the very useful suggestions made by the Hon'ble Members. Government agree with the desire of this House that this industry must be worked in such a manner as to bring a good return to the State and at the same time worked in the interests of the nation also. It is with this object in view the Government have decided to examine all aspects of the case that are now urged before the House through a Committee so that we may take concerted action based on the recommendations of that Committee. I am announcing the personnel of the Committee very soon. As soon as the report of the Committee is received, I shall take such action as is necessary.

A suggestion was given that instead of sending chrome direct the same may be processed and exported. It is no doubt true that in Madhya Pradesh a processing plant has been recently introduced at an estimated cost of about 25 lakhs. I have asked the Director to examine and find out whether we can have a similar plant here also. So the question is one of cost.

But, apart from it, already we have been thinking of increasing the revenues by increasing some of the fees that are at present leviable. There are certain difficulties, because some subjects are concurrent subjects and some of

them are exclusively in the Union List. I have to obtain their permission and I am at it. I have written to them and the Government of India, I am sure, will agree with this Government in any action that we take in order to improve the revenues of the State and at the same time develop this industry in such a manner as not to cause any undue strain on our national wealth. I hope that with these words I have been able to convince the Hon'ble Members. I am in full agreement with them so far as principle is concerned and so the mover will be good enough to withdraw the cut motion.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 18—EDUCATION
37. Education.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,90,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Education'."

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—Cut motions relating to this head are too many; there are as many as 83 and there is no possibility of getting through them even if we give one minute to each.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have understood. I will see that almost every member who has sent cut motions will be given a chance.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Only a few may be taken up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have understood the position. For instance there are 4 cut motions in the name of Sri G. Sivappa and I will appeal to him to move only one. There are 10 cut motions in the name of Sri G. Puttaswamy. He may be pleased to move one or two. He must be satisfied with that. Similarly there are about 13 or 14 cut motions in the names of so many members for each. They must be satisfied with three or four cut motions. There ends the matter. Like that I will proceed.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Even according to that, there may not be the possibility of all cut motions being taken up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is the only Demand for the day. I have bestowed some serious thought over it. Let us proceed. Or if the Hon'ble Member has any alternative suggestion which is worthwhile considering, he may make it.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I say.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let Sri Anantaraman who is first in the list proceed with his cut motion:

Forestry as optional subject in University courses.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '37. Education' for Rs. 3,77,90,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that Forestry is not introduced as one of the optional subjects in the College courses)."

In 1950 Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, gave convocation address at Dehra Dun—it was a thought-provoking address—and he said:

"This cruel exploitation of the vital national wealth of forest is a criminal waste.....placed in our hands by a bountiful Nature."